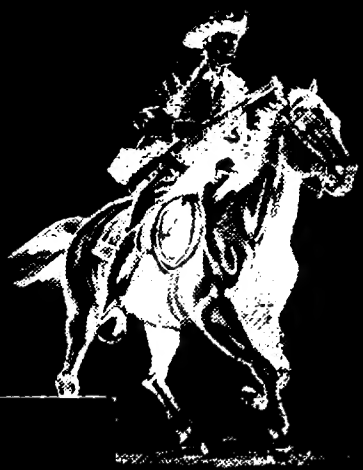
Cowboy Politics:

THE WESTERN STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AND ITS PREDECESSORS



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Summary

The Western Stock Growers' Association, founded in 1896, grew out of several associations that were organized in southern Alberta during the period 1882-1894. Ranchers united to protect their ranges from prairie fires, sheep and settlers and their stock from wolves, Indians, and rustlers. War, uncertainties about lease tenure, dissatisfaction with taxation policies and the eradication of mange characterized the period 1900-1925. Problems associated with the great depression occupied the attention of cattlemen during the 1930's while World War 2 and problems of marketing their product dominated the 1940's. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth created serious problems, especially for feeders, during the early 1950's; opposition to compulsory Producer Marketing Boards concerned stockmen during the middle years of the decade. Increased assessment of deeded land and increased rental of leased land characterized the 1960's. The Western Stock Growers' Association entered its 75th year with membership, finances, and activities at near record highs.

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The 75th Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held in Banff on February 1st to 3rd, 1971. It was the 89th annual stock association meeting to be held in Alberta. Therefore, before we discuss the history of the Western Stock Growers' Association, we should discuss its evolution.

The ranching industry of Alberta, which the Western Stock Growers' Association represents, began with the coming of the North-West Mounted Police in 1874, the disappearance of the buffalo about 1879, and the placing on reservations of the Indians around 1880.

The North-West Mounted Police wintered at Fort Garry, then split into three parts, one of which made its way to the banks of the Old Man's River in southern Alberta and began the building of the first Fort Macleod. Soon after the arrival of the Police, Stockmen from Montana drove in cattle, the start of the first, and for many years the only, industry in the west. Ranching initially was confined to southwestern Alberta — to the Chinook Belt — where stock could range out all winter and where Nature had provided an abundant supply of feed and water.

A system of ranching developed whereby cattle were brought into the country, branded, and turned loose on the open range. Everyone in the North-West — cowboy, merchant, bullwhacker, trainman, politician — acquired a brand and began to raise beef on the apparently limitless "free range." General roundups were held, once in the spring to brand calves and again in the fall to gather beef for sale. It was an extravagant system, even in those days before settlement, leases, or fences. Land was of no value; grass was the sought-after commodity. Severe overgrazing occurred in those places

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An auspicious beginning soon gave way to more difficult times. Terms such as squatter's rights, homesteads, colonization schemes, and railway land grants began to be heard. All cut into the rancher's grass and increased his costs. As early as 1883 there was agitation for the abandonment of the system of leasing and the cancellation of existing leases. As an answer the 2-year cancellation clause was introduced. In 1885 lands under lease were made available immediately for homesteading and preemption; rental was increased to two cents per acre. Costs increased again in 1887 when all leases greater than four sections were thrown open for purchase, thus placing a capital value on the lease in addition to rental. In 1892 it was announced that all leases not providing for homesteading would end on December 31, 1896. And in 1905 the issuance of grazing leases was limited to the area south of Township 29 in Alberta and to a similar area in Saskatchewan. The cumulative result was virtually to drive the large ranching interests out of business.

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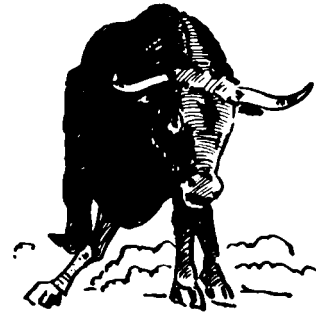

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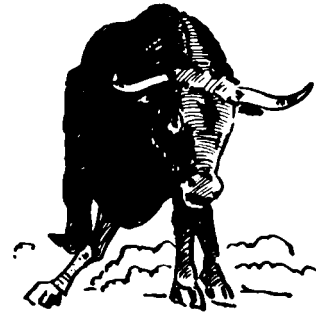

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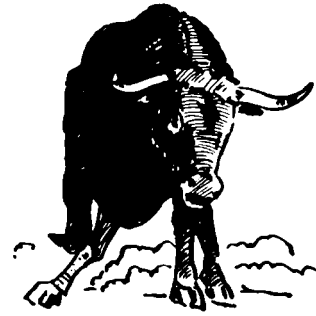

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abruptly in 1903 when Chief Justice A. L. Sifton at Medicine Hat found a roundup captain guilty of theft for having ordered the seizure, branding, and sale of a steer belonging to a German settler. Sifton pointed out in his judgment that officials of the stock association were equally guilty. They knew the practise to be unlawful since they had tried for years to legalize it.

The fourth annual meeting was held in Medicine Hat in 1900. Mange had broken out in 1898 and the report of the Board of Management indicated that a dipping vat had been erected at Kipp. A stock inspector was hired to check on hides at slaughter houses throughout southern Alberta and to represent the association at ration days on Indian Reserves. Successful efforts had been made to change the Criminal Code so that the presence of a brand upon an animal was recognized as proof of the ownership of the animal by the registered owner of the brand. A wolf bounty ordinance had gone into effect, the Western Stock Growers' Association and the government contributing equally to the program. A large number of claims for cattle killed on the railway had been satisfactorily settled. The association and the government were working to improve Alberta herds by the introduction of better bloodlines. (One result of the latter cooperation was the first Calgary Bull Sale, held in 1901, when 64 bulls sold for an average of $81 each.)

R. G. Mathews, Secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association, painted a bleak picture when asked for a year-end comment on range conditions during 1901. He said: "The influx of new settlers, mostly of the farming class, and the consequent erection of unlimited small fences and the cutting up of the range, are conditions that are more or less disturbing in every district. This is the natural result of the development of the country but is driving the thin edge of the wedge into the established customs and usages of the range. Speaking more locally, in one part of the country the predominating evil is sheep, immense bands of which are being imported from the south; in another it is wolves, the large timber variety, which kill fresh for every meal; in another it is mange and in yet another it is anthrax. Overshadowing the whole country is the fact of weak markets and corresponding poor prices and small buyings. All these troubles have been factors in the range business in 1901 and the year just closed has not been altogether satisfactory from the rancher's point of view." Adding insult to injury was an Order in Council passed by the Territorial Legislature charging ranchers $4 per mile of road allowance under fence. Grazing rental of a section cost $12.80, the secretary pointed out, while grazing rental of the road allowance at two sides of the section cost an additional $8.00.

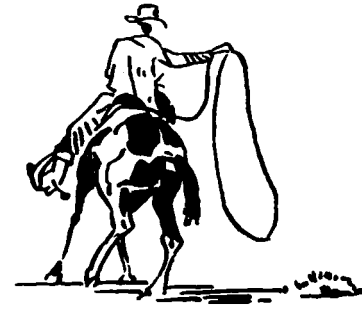
The "Hard Winter" of 1906-07 had a major effect on the livestock industry and indirectly on the Western Stock Growers' Association. It marked the end of the open range, ranchers from that time retaining only the stock that could be provided for on the ranch. Fall rains in 1906 greened up the grass, causing it to freeze uncured; cold set in early with successive storms from the north and northeast. Cattle drifted off their ranges, were stopped by the fences erected earlier by homesteaders, and piled up and died. Mange added to the losses, cattle made hairless by the condition being unable to withstand the severe cold. Big and small operators alike were hard hit, many selling the remnants of their herds and quitting the business entirely. Still others started again from nothing.

Lease rental and taxes were discussed at the 1909 convention, also held in Medicine Hat. And although stockmen

had only recently experienced the disastrous winter of 1906-07, the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments picked this time to institute an Education Tax of 1½c per acre on all lands not organized in school districts. (The tax was aimed directly at the leaseholder.) A resolution was adopted calling for the abolition of the tax but it was still an issue in 1913 and later. Leases, still being issued for terms of 21 years, were subject to cancellation upon two years' notice and, hence, tenure was most uncertain. The Western Stock Growers' Association suggested that 10-year closed leases with no cancellation clause would be preferable. A stock inspector, Mr. J. C. Patterson, was maintained at Winnipeg and, over a period of many years, was instrumental in securing payment for thousands of head of wrongfully shipped stock. The bounty on timber wolves was reinstated by the Alberta Government.

The pre-World War 1 period saw the full weight of municipal organization being brought to bear on the rancher. Herd laws, pound laws, providing of gates and fencing of road allowances, and municipal and provincial taxation added to the problems of the stockman and were discussed at Association meetings. Additional topics were investigated by a Ranching and Grazing Commission (1913) and included: setting aside of lands unfitted for agriculture to be used for grazing; terms and conditions upon which leases should be granted; tenure of the lease, with prior rights of renewal, and privileges of purchase; minimum requirements as to stocking; regulations for inspection and enumeration of stock; fencing; hay permits; regulations in regard to irrigation; abolition of restrictions on grazing of sheep; the advisability of opening the forest reserves to grazing and establishment of sheep reserves in suitable locations; maximum area of future leases; farmer preference to lease lands adjoining their holdings; privilege to cultivate portions of the lease; extent to which new regulations should apply to existing leases; and, granting of leases to other than British subjects by birth or naturalization.

The Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association was organized in 1913, taking members away from the Western Stock Growers' Association. A rancher, J. F. MacCallum of Webb, explained the development in this way: "Before the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were organized, we had a Territorial government for the three Territories, viz., Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. We had a Stock Growers' Association, called the Western Stock Growers, the head office of which was in Medicine Hat. All our brands for horses and cattle were registered in the office at Medicine Hat. Now after these three Territories were made into the two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the line dividing the two provinces running north and south came through or close to Walsh, which is now in Alberta. We old stockmen continued to pay membership to the Western Stock Growers' whose offices were now in Alberta. And when the rural municipalities in Saskatchewan started making laws and regulations and evaluating our grazing leased lands at the



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The first World War ushered in a period of rising prices. The United States market, previously protected by a high duty, was opened to Canadian cattle on a duty free basis. Politicians throughout Western Canada made a concerted effort, in 1914, to do away with all grazing leases in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the lands to be used as community pastures. As might be expected, the Western Stock Growers' Association led the fight and was largely responsible for the defeat of the proposal.

But by 1916 the Western Stock Growers' Association itself was in deep trouble. It had proven to be difficult to hire a permanent secretary and no one was giving his full attention to the affairs of the organization. Minutes of meetings of the period contain comments such as "It would be a great pity to drop the organization if by any more active propaganda we can carry it on." The leadership did not change and, for some reason, the organization became almost a Medicine Hat district association. (At a meeting in Medicine Hat in 1921 it was pointed out that not a single person had paid dues since 1919 and delegates at the meeting contributed one dollar apiece so they could carry on the business of the association.) The Western Stock Growers' Association had lost completely its earlier vigor.

A much more active organization was in process of formation in Calgary. In November, 1919, George Lane and a number of other stockmen got together, their purpose being to get rid of mange once and for all. Mange was caused by a mite, which was killed by two immersions of the affected animal in a dipping vat. It had broken out in Alberta in 1898 and the whole of the province lying south of the main line of the C.P.R. had been placed under quarantine, no cattle being allowed to leave the area except under permit from a veterinarian. Dipping had been conducted as early as 1899, when Wm. F. Cochrane constructed the "Kipp Experimental Dipping Station" at a cost of $234.05 — later refunded to him by the Western Stock Growers' Association. But the experiments were not satisfactory because not all owners dipped cattle and many who did dip frequently did so only half-heartedly. For 20 years the quarantine had dragged on, mangey cattle had died of winter exposure, and cattle from the mange area could not be shipped to the United States. Stockmen were fed up and decided to act.

A. E. Cross attempted to get the eradication of mange carried out in the name of the Western Stock Growers' Association but the organization seemed sunk in apathy. As a result, the delegates to the Calgary meeting organized the Cattlemen's Protective Association of Western Canada, hired R. B. Bennett as their lawyer, and pledged $5,000 apiece to take care of expenses. (Within a short time 100 ranchers had signed the $5,000 pledge.) The group urged the immediate removal of the blanket quarantine for mange, which had caused the cattlemen much hardship, stating that mange existed only in isolated areas. Further, they asked the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to station two Mounties and a brand reader at each dipping vat at the time of the first and second dippings to ensure that all cattle went through. Vats were located throughout the Mange Area and the Cattlemen's Protective Association threw its weight behind the application of proper methods and obedience to the letter of the law. Mange was eliminated and, in 1920, the blanket quarantine was lifted.

The Cattlemen's Protective Association of Western Canada then turned its attention to other matters. A delegation met with the Board of Railway Commissioners to revise the then-existing livestock shipping contract and obtained concessions from that body. A committee investigated the practice whereby packers charged one-half of one percent of the price

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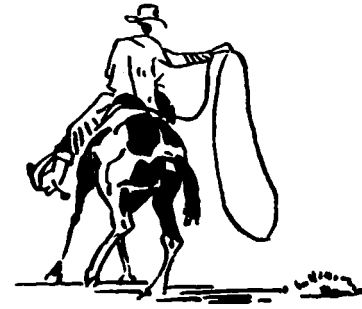

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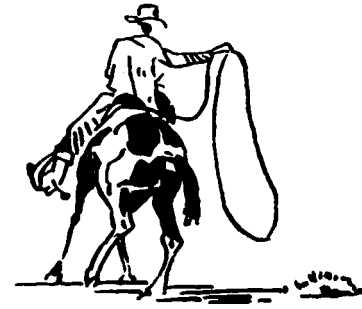

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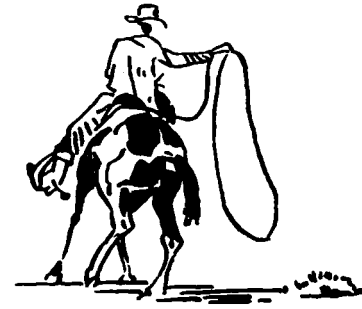

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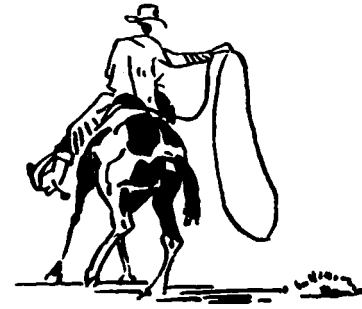

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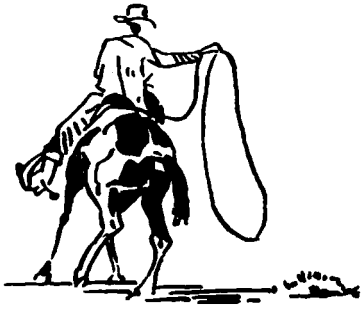

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1882	Spring	—	James Christie (PCSA)[1]	Hunt	—	C. E. Harris
1883	27/1/83	Indian Farm	Jonas Jones (PCSA)	Hunt	—	C. E. Harris
	9/4/83	Macleod	Jos. McFarlane (SWSA)[2]	F. S. Stimson	Matt. Dunn	D. J. Campbell
1884	April	Macleod	J. R. Craig (SWSA)	F. S. Stimson	Matt. Dunn	D. J. Campbell
1885	29/4/85	Macleod	J. R. Craig (SWSA)	F. S. Stimson	Capt. W. Winder	D. J. Campbell
1886	—	—	J. R. Craig (SWSA)	F. S. Stimson	Capt. W. Winder	Wm. Black
	11/5/86	Macleod	John Herron (CNWTSA)[3]	J. J. Barter	James Dunlap	C. E. D. Wood
1887	4/5/87	Macleod	F. W. Godsal (ASGA)[4]	G. W. Frields	George Emerson	C. E. D. Wood
1888	9/5/88	Macleod	W. F. Cochrane (ASGA)	F. W. Godsal	A. E. Cross	C. E. D. Wood
1889	16/5/89	Macleod	Walter Huckvale (ASGA)	D. R. Browning	Alex McLennan	Jimmie Miller
1890	29/5/90	Macleod	Walter Huckvale (ASGA)	D. R. Browning	Alex McLennan	Jimmie Miller
1891	—	—	Walter Huckvale (ASGA)	D. R. Browning	Alex McLennan	Jimmie Miller
1892	13/9/92	Oxley Ranch	W. F. Cochrane (SC)[5]	F. S. Stimson	Thos. Curry	A. E. Cross
1893	3/11/93	Macleod	W. F. Cochrane (SC)	F. S. Stimson	Thos. Curry	A. E. Cross
1894	30/11/94	Macleod	F. W. Godsal (SASGA)[6]	W. F. Cochrane	—	Thos. Curry
1895	6/12/95	Macleod	Dr. D. McEachran (OC)[7]	—	—	C. E. D. Wood
1896	23/4/96	Calgary	A. E. Cross (OC)	—	—	A. R. Springett
	28/12/96	Calgary	D. W. Marsh (WSGA)[8]	W. F. Cochrane	F. W. Godsal	R. G. Mathews
1897	8/4/97	Macleod	D. W. Marsh (WSGA)	W. F. Cochrane	F. W. Godsal	R. G. Mathews
1898	14/4/98	Calgary	D. W. Marsh (WSGA)	F. W. Godsal	D. H. Andrews	R. G. Mathews
1899	19/4/99	Macleod	D. W. Marsh (WSGA)	F. W. Godsal	W. F. Cochrane	R. G. Mathews
1900	12/4/00	Medicine Hat	D. H. Andrews (WSGA)	A. R. Springett	W. F. Cochrane	R. G. Mathews
1901	11/5/01	Calgary	D. H. Andrews (WSGA)	A. R. Springett	W. F. Cochrane	R. G. Mathews
1902	10/4/02	Macleod	W. F. Cochrane (WSGA)	D. R. Warnock	Hy. Smith	R. G. Mathews

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1903	9/4/03	Medicine Hat	A. B. Macdonald (WSGA)	T. Tweed	George Lane	R. G. Mathews
1904	13/5/04	Calgary	A. B. Macdonald (WSGA)	T. Tweed	George Lane	R. G. Mathews
1905	11/5/05	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. J. McLean	R. G. Mathews
1906	10/5/06	Macleod	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. R. Springett	R. G. Mathews
1907	10/5/07	Calgary	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. R. Springett	R. G. Mathews
1908	14/5/08	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. E. Cross	R. G. Mathews
1909	13/5/09	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. E. Cross	R. G. Mathews
1910	13/5/10	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. E. Cross	R. G. Mathews
1911	11/5/11	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	George Lane	A. E. Cross	R. G. Mathews
1912	23/5/12	Calgary	P. Burns (WSGA)	E. H. Maunsell	Walter Huckvale	D. W. Gillis
1913	15/5/13	Calgary	George Lane (WSGA)	W. R. Hull	A. E. Cross	D. W. Gillis
1914	2/1/14	High River	George Lane (WSGA)	W. R. Hull	A. E. Cross	D. W. Gillis
1915	13/5/15	Medicine Hat	John H. Spencer (WSGA)	Dr. J. G. Rutherford	J. L. Walters	A. P. Burns
1916	11/5/16	Macleod	John H. Spencer (WSGA)	Dr. J. G. Rutherford	J. L. Walters	A. P. Burns
1917	—	Lethbridge[9]	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	Dr. J. G. Rutherford	J. L. Walters	A. P. Burns
1918	9/5/18	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	Dr. J. G. Rutherford	J. L. Walters	A. P. Burns
1919	8/5/19	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	D. E. Riley	James Mitchell	Mrs. A. H. Thompson
1920	—	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale (WSGA)	D. E. Riley	James Mitchell	Mrs. A. H. Thompson
1921	1/4/21	Medicine Hat	No election of officers.	Discussed merger	with - SGPAWC[10]	James Mitchell
1921	28/10/21	Calgary	D. E. Riley (SGPAWC)	G. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	W. F. Stevens
1922	20/1/22	Calgary	D. E. Riley (SGPAWC)	G. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	Ruth Rogers
1923	2-3/4/23	Calgary	D. E. Riley (WSGA)	G. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	Ruth Rogers
1924	25/3/24	Calgary	D. E. Riley (WSGA)	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers
1925	8/4/25	Calgary	D. E. Riley (WSGA)	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers

Year	Date	Location	President-elect	1st Vice-pres.-elect	2nd Vice-pres.-elect	Secretary
1926	31/3/26	Calgary	D. E Riley[11]	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers
1927	30/3/27	Calgary	D. E. Riley	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers-Peppard
1928	4/4/28	Calgary	D. E. Riley	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers-Peppard
1929	2/4/29	Calgary	D. E. Riley	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers-Peppard
1930	1/4/30	Calgary	D. E. Riley	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers-Peppard
1931	31/3/31	Calgary	D. E. Riley	A. E. Cross	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers-Peppard
1932	27/5/32[12]	Lethbridge	D. E. Riley	L. McKinnon	M. J. Stapleton	Ruth Rogers-Peppard
1933	26/5/33	Medicine Hat	D. E. Riley	L. McKinnon	M. J. Stapleton	Jack Byers
1934	8/6/34	Calgary	D. E. Riley	L. McKinnon	M. J. Stapleton	Jack Byers
1935	14/6/35	Medicine Hat	D. E. Riley	M. J. Stapleton	James Mitchell	Jack Byers
1936	28/5/36	Calgary	D. E. Riley	M. J. Stapleton	James Mitchell	Jack Byers
1937	27/5/37	Calgary	D. E. Riley	M. J. Stapleton	James Mitchell	Jack Byers
1938	2/6/38	Calgary	James Mitchell	R. R. Macleay	J. J. Bowlen	Jack Byers
1939	15/6/39	Calgary	James Mitchell	R. R. Macleay	J. J. Bowlen	Kenneth R. Coppock
1940	13/6/40	Calgary	James Mitchell	R. R. Macleay	J. J. Bowlen	Kenneth R. Coppock
1941	12/6/41	Calgary	George L. Stringam	Mack Higdon	J. J. Bowlen	Kenneth R. Coppock
1942	12/6/42	Lethbridge	Mack Higdon	Thos. Usher	George G. Ross, Sr.	Kenneth R. Coppock
1943	10/6/43	Medicine Hat	Thos. Usher	J. B. Cross	Eugene Burton	Kenneth R. Coppock
1944	15/6/44	Calgary	Thos. Usher	J. B. Cross	Eugene Burton	Kenneth R. Coppock
1945	No convention held.. . . .		Thos. Usher	J. B. Cross	C. H. McKinnon	Kenneth R. Coppock
1946	12/6/46	Calgary	Thos. Usher	C. H. McKinnon	Neil Riley	Kenneth R. Coppock
1947	Regional meetings.		Thos. Usher	C. H. McKinnon	Neil Riley	Kenneth R. Coppock
1948	15/1/48	Lethbridge	C. H. McKinnon	Hargrave Mitchell	Max W. Bradshaw	Kenneth R. Coppock
1949	6/1/49	Calgary	C. H. McKinnon	E. A. Cartwright	Max W. Bradshaw	Kenneth R. Coppock

Year	Date	Location	President-elect	1st Vice-pres.-elect	2nd Vice-pres.-elect	Secretary
1950	9/2/50	Calgary	E. A. Cartwright	Max W. Bradshaw	H. T. "Bert" Hargrave	Kenneth R. Coppock
1951	8/2/51	Lethbridge	George G. Ross, Sr.	Neil Riley	H. T. "Bert" Hargrave	Kenneth R. Coppock
1952	7/2/52	Medicine Hat	George G. Ross, Sr.	H. T. "Bert" Hargrave	H. C. "Bert" Sheppard	Kenneth R. Coppock
1953	12/2/53	Calgary	H. T. "Bert" Hargrave	Herman Linder	H. C. "Bert" Sheppard	Kenneth R. Coppock
1954	11/2/54	High River	H. T. "Bert" Hargrave	John M. Cross	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1955	2/2/55	Calgary	H. T. "Bert" Hargrave	John M. Cross	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1956	8/2/56	Fort Macleod	John M. Cross	Dr. G. L. Burton	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1957	10/2/57	Calgary	John M. Cross	Dr. G. L. Burton	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1958	10/2/58	Lacombe	John M. Cross	Dr. G. L. Burton	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1959	2/2/59	Medicine Hat	A. M. "Allie" Streeter	George G. Ross, Jr.	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1960	26/1/60	Calgary	A. M. "Allie" Streeter	George G. Ross, Jr.	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1961	30/1/61	Lethbridge	A. M. "Allie" Streeter	George G. Ross, Jr.	Clarence Copithorne	E. A. Chisholm
1962	30/1/62	Calgary	George G. Ross, Jr.	Clarence Copithorne	Frank A. Gattey	E. A. Chisholm
1963	29/1/63	Red Deer	George G. Ross, Jr.	Clarence Copithorne	Frank A. Gattey	E. A. Chisholm
1964	4/2/64	Calgary	George G. Ross, Jr.	Clarence Copithorne	Frank A. Gattey	F. H. "Fred" Newcombe
1965	2/2/65	Medicine Hat	Clarence Copithorne	Frank A. Gattey	Dr. G. L. Burton	F. H. "Fred" Newcombe
1966	31/1/66	Calgary	Clarence Copithorne	Frank A. Gattey	Dr. G. L. Burton	F. H. "Fred" Newcombe
1967	30/1/67	Lethbridge	Frank A. Gattey	Dr. G. L. Burton	T. P Gilchrist	F. H. "Fred" Newcombe
1968	15/2/68	Calgary	Frank A. Gattey	Dr. G. L. Burton	T. P Gilchrist	F. H. "Fred" Newcombe
1969	5/2/69	Edmonton	Dr. G. L. Burton	T. P. Gilchrist	E. A. Chisholm	C. J. Mills
1970	20/1/70	Calgary	Dr. G. L. Burton	T. P. Gilchrist	E. A. Chisholm	C. J. Mills
1971	1/2/71	Banff	T. P. Gilchrist	E. A. Chisholm	Neil Harvie	C. J. Mills

Year	Date	Location	President-elect	1st Vice-pres.-elect	2nd Vice-pres.-elect	Secretary
The North-West Stock Association, organized on September 7, 1885[13]						
1885	7/9/85	Skrine's Ranch	Alex. Stavely-Hill	F. S. Stimson	—	G. Levinge
1887	13/5/87	High River	J. J. Barter	—	—	A. E. Cross
The Medicine Hat Stock Association, 10/7/13, renamed Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association, 23/12/13						
1913	10/7/13	Medicine Hat	Walter Huckvale	S. T. Hooper	—	—
	6/10/13	Medicine Hat	J. H Spencer	S. T. Hooper	—	J. J. Boyce
	23/12/13	Medicine Hat	J. H Spencer	S. T. Hooper	—	M. T. Clarke
1914	1/4/14	Medicine Hat	J. H. Spencer	S. T. Hooper	—	M. T. Clarke
	18/9/14[14]	Medicine Hat	J. H. Spencer	S. T. Hooper	—	H. W. Ireland
The Cattlemen's Protective Association of Western Canada, renamed Stock Growers' Protective Association of Western Canada on July 2, 1920, merged with Western Stock Growers' Association, April 1, 1921						
1919	22/11/19	Calgary	Edward Kenney (pro-tem)	—	—	W. H. Willson
	18/12/19	Calgary	D. P McDaniel	P. Burns	Geo. M. McElroy	W. H. Willson
1920	7/2/20	Calgary	D. P McDaniel	P. Burns	Geo. M. McElroy	W. F. Stevens
	26/11/20	Calgary	Geo. M. McElroy	P. Burns	—	W. F Stevens
1921	5/4/21	Calgary	D. E. Riley	Geo. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	W. F Stevens
	28/10/21	Calgary	D. E. Riley	Geo. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	W. F Stevens
1922	20/1/22	Calgary	D. E. Riley	Geo. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	Ruth Rogers
	2/4/23[15]	Calgary	D. E. Riley	Geo. M. McElroy	A. E. Cross	Ruth Rogers

Year	Date	Location	President-elect	1st Vice-pres.-elect	2nd Vice-pres.-elect	Secretary
The Short Grass Stock Growers' Association, organized in 1936, merged with the Western Stock Growers' Association in 1943						
1936	1/5/36	Medicine Hat	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
1937	—	Medicine Hat	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
1938	26/5/38	Medicine Hat	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
1939	June	Leslie Ranch, Milk River	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
	21/7/39	Calgary				
	4/8/39	Medicine Hat				
1940	—	—	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
1941	30/5/41	Manyberries Range Station	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
1942	—	—	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane
1943	10/6/43[16]	Medicine Hat	George G. Ross, Sr.	—	—	J. W. "Jack" McLane

Footnotes

[1](PCSA) — Pincher Creek Stock Association

[2] (SWSA) — South-Western Stock Association

[3] (CNWTSA) — Canadian North-West Territories Stock Association

[4] (ASGA) — Alberta Stock Growers' Association

[5] (SC) — Stockmen's Committee

[6] (SASGA) — Southern Alberta Stock Growers' Association

[7] (OC) — Organizational Committee

[8] (WSGA) — Western Stock Growers' Association

[9] Minutes of the 1916 meeting indicates that Lethbridge was chosen as the location of the 1917 meeting. But the Financial Statement for 1917 indicated that the president's expenses were paid to Macleod. There are no minutes for either 1917 or 1920.

[10] (SGPAWC) — Stock Growers' Protective Association of Western Canada

[11] The association has been called the Western Stock Growers' Association (WSGA) since 1923

[12] The Western Stock Growers' Association held 2-day meetings, 1932-1966, then 3-day meetings to 1971. First day date is shown

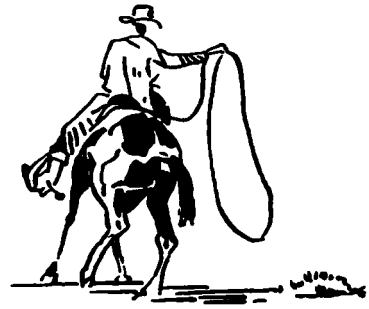
[13] The North-West Stock Association continued for a number of years and was variously called the High River Stock Association, the High River Livestock Association, the High River Stock District Association, and the High River Stockman's Association. A. E. Cross was Secretary

[14] Met to amalgamate with Western Stock Growers' Association

[15] Association adopted the old name of Western Stock Growers' Association

[16] Met to amalgamate with Western Stock Growers' Association

NOTES



District stock associations. — District stock associations were formed at Pincher Creek in 1882, at High River and Calgary in 1885, at Willow Creek and Regina in 1886, and at Medicine Hat in 1896. Many other district and regional stock associations have been formed at various times and places, usually for a particular purpose.

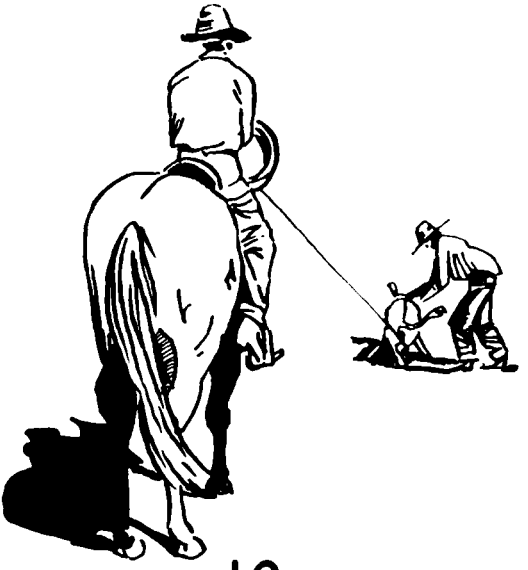
Presidents — D. H. Andrews, elected on April 12, 1900, resigned on April 10, 1901, although the Annual Meeting was not held until May 11, 1901. John H. Spencer, elected on May 13, 1915, resigned on November 21, 1916. D. E. Riley, later Senator Dan Riley, held office continuously from April 5, 1921, when he was elected president of the Stock Growers' Protective Association of Western Canada, until May 27, 1937, when he was allowed to turn the job over to James Mitchell of Medicine Hat. (Senator Riley tried several times to give up the job but his Board of Directors would not hear of it.) Since 1968 presidents have been limited to two consecutive years during any one term of office.

1st Vice-presidents. — The names of both E. H. Maunsell and George Lane appear in the minutes as having been elected 1st vice-president in 1921 and it is not clear as to who did hold the office.

Secretaries. — Wm. Black was hired on May 30, 1885, and resigned on May 18, 1886. C. E. D. Wood resigned on May 16, 1889 after about three years as Secretary of the Alberta Stock Growers' Association. D. W. Gillis, private secretary to W. R. Hull, was employed on October 29, 1912, and was Secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association until 1914. During 1915-1918 a member, A. P. Burns, acted as Secretary. Mrs. A. H. Thompson, a resident of Medicine Hat, acted as Secretary during 1919-1920. James Mitchell seemed to have been Secretary only for about one month, or from March 4 - April 9, 1921. W. F. Stevens was hired at $4,000 per year by the Cattlemen's Protective Association of Western Canada on July 2, 1920 and resigned on November 1, 1921. For the next several years Miss Ruth Rogers, later Mrs. Ruth Rogers-Peppard, a sister-in-law of D. P. McDaniel, acted as Secretary. A member, J. M. Dillon, was list ? as Honorary Secretary during most of Miss Rogers' term of office .Miss Rogers resigned on August 10, 1933, and Jack Byers was taken on as Manager on August 12, 1933. (E. W. Brundsen acted as Secretary and assistant to Byers during the mid-thirties.) Mr. Byers resigned on October 31, 1938, but seems to have stayed on until Kenneth Coppock took over as Secretary-Manager on January 1, 1939. Mr. Coppock resigned on September 1, 1953, and Eion A. Chisholm was hired as Secretary-Manager. On July 19, 1961, Mr. Fred Newcombe was employed as an assistant to Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Newcombe took over most of the duties of the office in 1964. Finally, C. J. "Chris" Mills was employed by the Western Stock Growers' Association in July, 1969.

Godfrey Levinge, first secretary of the North-West Stock Association, was manager of the Mont Head Ranch, formerly located on the South Fork of the Highwood River. Little is known of J. J. Boyce, M. T. Clark, or H. W. Ireland, secretaries of the Medicine Hat Stock Association and its successor, the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association. W. H. Willson, first secretary of the Cattlemen's Protective Association of Western Canada, worked for George Lane.

BRANDS

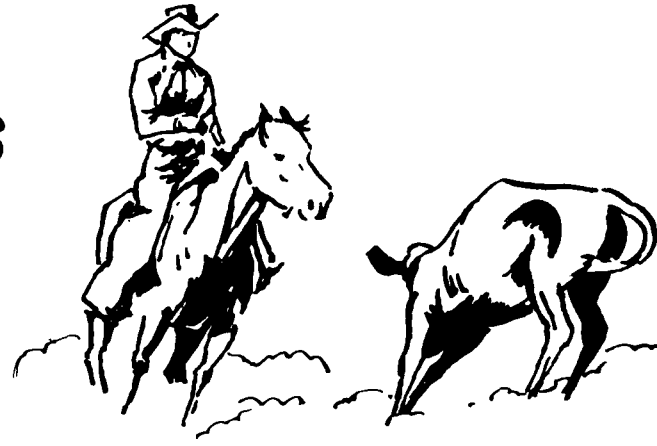


1882	James Christie	Pincher Creek	JC	left shoulder
1883	Jonas Jones	Pincher Creek		left side
1883	Jos. McFarlane	Kipp	JO	left hip
1884-1886	J. R. Craig	Oxley		right hip and rib
1886	John Herron	Pincher Creek		right hip
1887	F. W. Godsal	Cowley	ZZ	left rib
1895	Dr. D. McEachran	Walrond	WR	left rib
1896	A. E. Cross	Nanton		left rib and shoulder
1896-1899	D. W. Marsh	Calgary		left rib
1900-1901	D. H. Andrews	Medicine Hat	76	left rib and hip

BRANDS

1902	W. F. Cochrane	Macleod	C	left rib and hip
1903-1904	A. B. Macdonald	Claresholm	44	left rib
1905-1911 1917-1920	Walter Huckvale	Medicine Hat	8	left rib and shoulder
1912	Pat Burns	Calgary	ИL	left rib
1913-1914	George Lane	High River	$\overline{U}$	left rib and shoulder
1915-1916	J. H. Spencer	Medicine Hat	HX	left rib
1921-1937	Dan Riley	High River	$\underline{U}$	right hip
1938-1940	James Mitchell	Medicine Hat	LA	right rib and hip
1941	George Stringam	Glenwood	-∩-	left rib
1942	Mack Higdon	Medicine Hat	-N-	left rib
1943-1947	Tom Usher	Scollard	OVT	right rib

BRANDS



1948-1949	Charles McKinnon	Dalemead		left rib
1950	E. A. Cartwright	Pekisko		left rib and hip
1951-1952	George Ross, Sr.	Aden		left rib and hip
1953-1955	Bert Hargrave	Walsh		left hip
1956-1958	John Cross	Nanton		left rib and shoulder
1959-1961	Allie Streeter	Stavely		left hip
1962-1964	George Ross, Jr.	Manyberries		right rib
1965-1966	Clarence Copithorne	Cochrane		right hip
1967-1968	Frank Gattey	Consort		right side
1969-1970	Dr. Gordon Burton	Claresholm		left rib and shoulder
1971-	Tom Gilchrist	Milk River		left rib

Presidents
1882 - 1971

James M. Christie
1882

Joseph McFarlane
1883

Jonas Jones
1883

John Roderick Craig
1884-1886

John Herron
1886

Frederick William Godsal
1887, 1894

BRANDS

1902	W. F. Cochrane	Macleod	C	left rib and hip
1903-1904	A. B. Macdonald	Claresholm	44	left rib
1905-1911 1917-1920	Walter Huckvale	Medicine Hat	8	left rib and shoulder
1912	Pat Burns	Calgary	ИL	left rib
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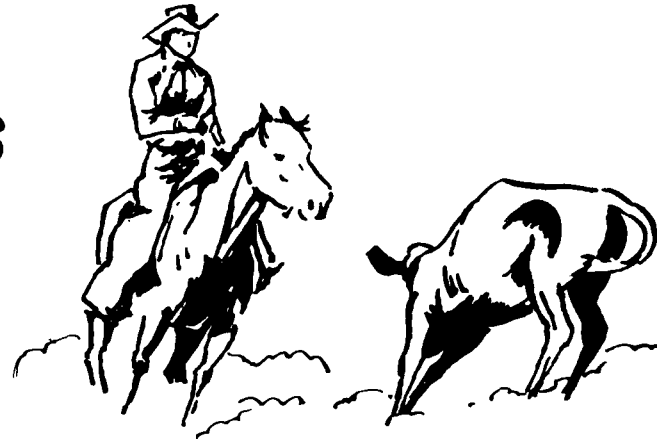
BRANDS



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1967-1968	Frank Gattey	Consort		right side
1969-1970	Dr. Gordon Burton	Claresholm		left rib and shoulder
1971-	Tom Gilchrist	Milk River		left rib

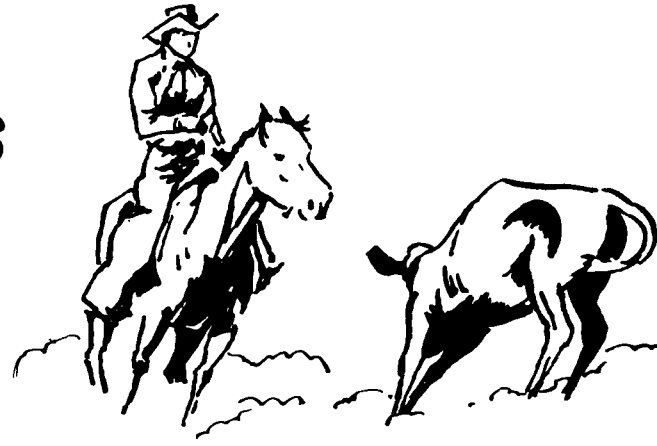
George Lane
1913-1914

John H. Spencer
1915-1916

Senator Daniel E. Riley
1921-1937

James Mitchell
1938-1940

BRANDS



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1967-1968	Frank Gattey	Consort		right side
1969-1970	Dr. Gordon Burton	Claresholm		left rib and shoulder
1971-	Tom Gilchrist	Milk River		left rib

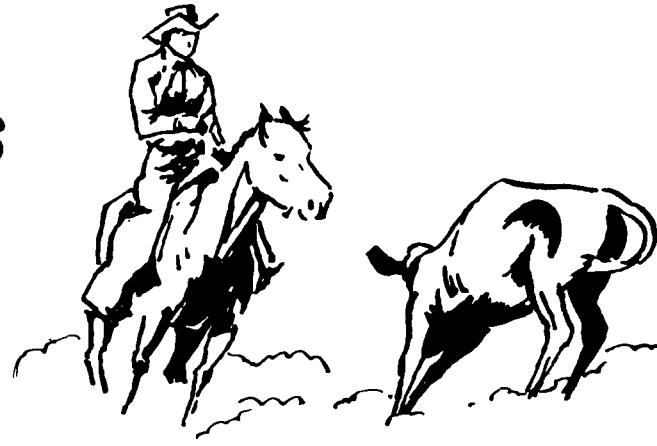
George Lane
1913-1914

John H. Spencer
1915-1916

Senator Daniel E. Riley
1921-1937

James Mitchell
1938-1940

BRANDS



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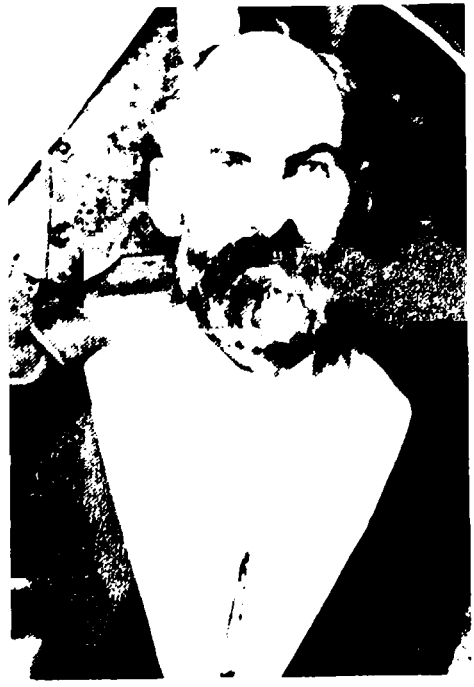
1967-1968	Frank Gattey	Consort		right side
1969-1970	Dr. Gordon Burton	Claresholm		left rib and shoulder
1971-	Tom Gilchrist	Milk River		left rib

Gordon Burton
1969-1970

T. P. "Tom" Gilchrist
1971-

Secretaries
1883 - 1971

D. J. Campbell
1883-1885



Wm. Black
1886

C. E. D. Wood
1886-1888, 1895

"Jimmie" Miller
1889-1891

A. R. Springett
1896

R. Gordon Mathews
1896-1911

A. P. Burns
1915-1918

Wm. F. Stevens
1921

Ruth Rogers
1922-1933

Jack Byers
1933-1938

Kenneth R. Coppock
1939-1953

Eion A. Chisholm
1953-1963

F. H. "Fred" Newcombe
1964-1969

C. J. 'Chris" Mills
1969-

Officers of other Associations

Edward Kenney

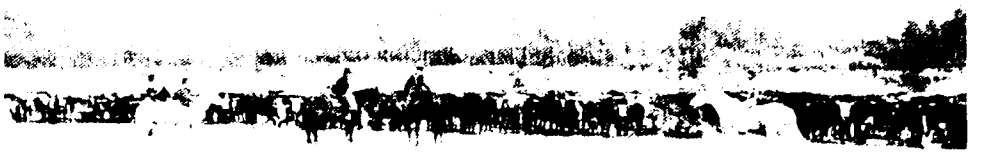
Dorsey P. McDaniel

George M. McElroy

J. W. "Jack" McLane

Cattle going through a dipping vat, 'Blacktail Field', One Four, ca. 1920.

Cattle fording Bow River, south of Gleichen, Alberta, in 1904.



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JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER.
COWBOY POLITICS.
OCT 10 1978
APR 9 1979

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